TERMS OF ADVERTISING

Payment experred in Alternat.

Business Notices.—Lighten per line, each insertion.

General Notices.—Bix lines or line, each insertion,
eachs over six lines b come per line each day.

General Advertisements.—INSIDE—Sight lines, is cents
less, each insertion, 50 cents, unwer eight lines, 5 cents.

NEW-YORR WEEKLY TRIBUNE
A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is per-labed every Nature day Morains, at the low price of \$2, per-enount in advance. Eight cripies for \$10, or twenty cripies to one address for \$20, and the paper in no case conflicted newton the time for which it is paid.
Advertisements for this sheet will be charged 20 costs per line each insertion. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

published every Wednesday and Saturday ce \$3 per annum. Two copies for \$5, divertishments 6 cents a line each insertion. THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNT

ed on the departure of each Mail Breum Price 64 cents per copy, or \$4 per year, po THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

is published on the departure of each Mail Stratter to Chagres. Frice 6] cents per copy. GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. The Forrest Divorce Case.

HARRISHURG, Pa. Friday, March 29.
The bill to divorce Mr. Edwin Forcest from his wife Catherine has been defeated on the final vote in the Senate by one majority-year 16, nays 17. SUSQUEHANNA

FROM WASHINGTON.

Hale, Webster, Franklin and Pinkney, on

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 26 There are some points in Mr. HALE's unanswerable argument of this day week which it may be well to notice. I would also entreat those who can to read the speech at length in the Intelligencer of

for the Territories, Mr. HALE referred to the act of 1794, signed by Washington, which made it a pe

Feb. 12 1790, the following petition of a w

on Feb. 12, 1790, the following petition of a society of which he was the President:

February 12, 1700.— A memorial of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Sievery, the relief of free negroes unlawfully held in bondage and the improvement of the American race was presented and read.

"The memorial respecting showeth.

"That, from a regard for the happiness of mankind, an association was formed several years since in his Siete, by a number of her citizens of various religious demonstrations, for promoting the Abolition of Sievery and for the railed of those unlawfully held to bendage. A just and acute conception of the true principles of Liberty, as it spread though the kind, produced accessions to their numbers, many friends to their cause, and a legislative cooperation with their views, which, by the biessing of Divine Providence, have been successfully directed to the relieving from bondage a large number of their fellow creatures of the African race. They have also the satisfaction to observe, that, in consequence of that spirit of philamitropy and genume aberty which is generally diffusing its beach, all inflatence, similar institutions are forming at home and larged.

"That magnified are all formed by the same Almighty Be-

subjection, that you will dovise means for removing this inconsisiency from the character of the American people, that you will promote mercy and instice toward this distressed race; and that you will stop to the very verge of the power vessed in you for discouraging every species of traffic in the persons of our fellow-men.

"Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1700."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN urgos in 1790, the stoppage

of the infamous traffic of our fellow creatures which is our nation's shame; Congress stops it parily in some territories and entirely in others, and in 1850, General Cass speaks 14 solid columns of The Union to persuade people that Congress could The Union to persuade people that Congress could not do what it had done! Congress received and referred the immertal Franklin's petition, 43 to 11, and referred it to a Committee. Had he lived till 1849, and presented the same petition to the degenerate double-mileage courtly Senate of that day, it would have been hicked out as offensive to the Slaveholders who rule there, and detate rulers. the Slaveholders who rule there, and dictate rulers

Mr. HALE next read from a report on the House Mr. Halk next read from a report on the House Journal, by Mr. Handlern of Virginia, dated March 2, 1803, whereby it appeared that Wn. Handlern Handlers of the Territory of Indiana, had memorialized Congress to permit Slavery there for a certain number of years. The report said No! They would be better off and happier without Slavery, the absence of which had strengthened and secured their frontier; and that slave labor, the dearest of any, they must try to get on without Here were freemen in a territory, praying

the dearest of any, they must 'ry to get on with out. Here were freemen in a territory, praying for Slavery, and rebuked by a noble Virginian."

Now, it is pretended by degenerate Virginians, that to do what Franklis asked and Randers commended, is an insulf to p the South!

Mr. Halls showed the love of Congress for Slavery and the Home Slave Frade, by reference to the Journals. In Feb. 1836, the House resolved, 132 ery and the Home Slave Franc, by reference to the Joannals. In Feb. 1876, the House resolved, 132 to 45," that Congress ought not to interfere in any way with Slavery in the District of Columbia," the Slave trade there must go on, though Congress could put it down; it also resolved to have no action on petitions or resolutions relating in any way to Slavery, 117 to 68; and on the 28th of Jan. 1840, came the gag. Here it

NEW-YORK DALL TRIBUNE.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

VOL. IX NO. 303.

they have uniformly relused to receive patiti addressed to them upon this subject to this day

the Wishington Union, Charleston Mercury and

the converting of the North into slave catchers for

Monopoly in Mining Lands-Land-Selling and Land-Sharks, West-Extravagance-Texas-Benton's Fifteen Milion Bill.

they could-and when some of the Philadelphian ere would be no difficulty on his part, if th

Ohio. Hence I infer that the new movement, in a case so very far od, betokens 'progress, or rather a felling back upon the principles of 76. I well remember the McClernand of 38, he was seeking a sont in Congress, tool was a warm sympathiser. So he said. As he spends very little of his surplus sympathy here, on the victims of the horrid slave trade. South, although they are his own countrymen and countrywomen, he will have the more of it to spare to the callant Hungarians, who are not the only people in the world that have suffered by selfish, treacherous friends.

In a case submitted to it—that of Capt. Durkson of Indiana—the House Committee on Claims

In a case submitted to it—that of Capt. DULK-son of Indiana—the House Committee on Claims Nelson, &c.) have decided, that when a Captain acts as an Assistant Quartermaster in a Begiment he is entitled to no extra pay—and that when he loses his baggage he must benr the loss himself-tioneral JESSUP writes Secretary CRAWFORD, that is 1813 he was separated from his baggage and lost to in Canada, and that next year he was wounded to the battle of Niagara, and again lost nearly all has baggage. He says he was never allowed a in baccage. He says he was never allowed a ent. The British pay all such claims, this Gov rument never, and the Committee think it ought

The Missouri Legislature does not go Free Soi but it has memoralised Congress to allow a pre-emptor to select, and subsequently to enter, a sub-division of only 40 acres, under the preemption law Missouri tells Congress, that

Missouri tells Congress, that

"To many beginners in life, and to the mining portion of our population of all ages, the proposed extension of the system would be of the greatest benefit, the latter especially are generally poor and salventurous tren, whose disposeries are no sooner made (their leads struct) than they are covered by the private entry of some neighboring capitalist, who having mooney and means, almost invariancy maches the land office in time to extend the monopoly, thus sering made, of all the nutureal discoveries in many portions of the State."

The whole system of national land selling (like The whole system of national land selling (like the depriving of sailors and soldiers of all chance of promotion, flogging the seamen, the officers never, getting up wars to open new markets for the sale of the American people as slaves, and there in Washington) authorizing a gambling spirit, by tolorating lottery nuisances, under the very eye of Congress, and which they show not the slightest disposition to abate, is a libel on the pretended equality of which we hear so much.

A poor man sits down on a piece of new land, to is, takes the fever, has every thing to do and to get, and very little to do or get it with—his help-

net, and very little to do or got it with his help less family increases—they need many combors— his means, out upon the verge of civilization, are very small. What sum can he then save? At the very shigh. What sum can be then save! At the moment when he wants money the most, a sale of the tract on which his preemption right is situated, is salvertised; he cannot buy for he cannot pay, and Government won't trust him. He is compelled to agree with a land-shark, who berrows money at six we cont. Fact, to make, there can be a new more statement.

agree with a land-shark, who borrows money at six per cent, East, to make 40 per cent per annum out of poverty upon it, West, or who gets cash as As nos O. Dattos, or the Auditor allowed Prospea M. to get or keep the cash he had no use for or behalf of the United States.

The shark buys the poor man's lot—pays Government \$200—gives the settler a deed at \$400, on mostgage, at 12 per cent interest, redeemable four years thereafter! Very, very many of the farms of Wiscousin have come in this way to their owners who to this hour, tool and sweat to get out of ors, who, to this bour, toil and sweat to get out of the legal harpy's claws, or have worked so hard that hey are suffering the pains of premature old ac-President Pork brought this monstrous evil un-

WALDES, Chairman,) " are fully satisfied that the

Congress, in Senate, regulating the pay and continuent of Engineers in the Navy. Mr. Ywike address it. Leng, long ang the changes were g about the necessity of a just Naval Code. No was framed, and . Hess of Texas, Chairman of the Post Offic

Speaker Cobb - Slavery the Source of Strife - Pinckney on Freedom - Clay, Cliston, &c. generate Douglas - Foote and Benton - The Vacant Massachusetts District-Ashmun's Hour-Whips and Scorpions.

accursed thing, Slavery! Yesterday, men, who, against which he had made no public objections advising him, and to the prejudice of the anti-slavery Extention cause on this continent.

to an enthusiastic lover of Freedom. I have known of acts of his past life, marked by noble self-denial and generous emprise, as few would have venared on and I have seen with pain that, for those very acts, he has been cruelly slandered and ma igned. I see him here, daily, setting an honest, straight forward part, good natured, social, unas suming No ordinary ill-treatment would rouse

On the other hand, I keep a watchful eye on Mr. Speaker Corn "The proper study of mankind is nau," and, of course, we may mark the public actions of the distinguished few. Mr. Cons has a actions of the distinguished lew size of the control of the contro Cassinaes, but a hearty, Jolly, prompt, shrewd, aughter loving, fun enjoying, business-enduring positician, evidently good-natured and well discosed Slavery, and its baleful influences apart, no three would hob-nob together, cheek by Jowl, more cosily and kindly, than David Wilmor. Howell Cosa and Preston Kina. No three Congressmen here look more comfortable, rotund and cheerful. You would think they could not congre up the elements of a dispute. Friar Tack, in ivanhoe, would have dismissed his hard peas grist in a twinkling had they called suddenly at his hermitage, on a dark November night.

But Slavery is here. The protection and extension of this pest of the Western Paradise, is early incurated upon the Georgian as a sacred duty, as connected with Southern prosperity, superiority, and even self-preservation. The dweller on the banks of the St. Lawrence, on the contrary, detests every form in which so vile a creed can be allowed in mar the unrivaled beauty of his loved Edenard, like the serpent of old, yield discord and strife, where peace and harmony would delight to dwell.

Well. Men from the North and South meet in Wash oil over the troubled waters of party strile, and clory in exerting all their energies to render America a terrestrial Paradise, a foretaste of the happiness which the blessed shall enjoy for ever above. A Southern man's patriotism is enlisted in a course of conduct which, as in the attempt openly made to prevent even discussion on the California bill (Dorr's) I cannot but dislike. Tact and talent are united to below points all power with the stave ed to join political power with the slave er's whip-lash! What can be more abhorrent While a majority of your cutzens," said the prophet occupy to the Legislature of Maryland, in November 1701

Vebs without Weaving-Cloth Unspan-The
Osage River-A Naval Code-Postal Bill
for California.

for the use of which he would be turned out of any favoribly a descent handked?

Here, and I think for the first time, the Vick Prissipary opened his ips, and said. The Senator is called to order.

Mr. Benton paissed, and their remarked, that If such things are to go on, and he is to persist in such blackguardism here, in a place where the cadged cannot be applied to him, we must have the cadged cannot be applied to him, we must have the

cadged cannot be applied to him, we have a public lodignation brought upon him until the public sentiment shall make him behave with the propriety due to the Senate.

I have understood that the above dialogue, be tween the two Southern Senators yesterday, has been continued to day, in Senate. What was said I have not heard.

If the departed spirits of those lion-hearted men, the records of whose viorious deeds, in the awapita records of whose viorious deeds, in the awapita records.

If the departed spurits of those hon hearted non-the records of whose glorious deeds in the away-caous morning of their country's existence, youth and manhoud delight to dwell upon—the men who perilled life and all its loved enjoyments even in the monitide of a pleasurable existence, in order that the unborn babe, and the infant at its mother breast, might enjoy the rich inheritance of equa-laws and free institutions—are e'er permitted to revisit the terrestrial scenes of their horner strug-des and trumpule—surely if to know of guilt am revisit the terrestrial scenes of their somer strag-cies and triumphs—surely if to know of guit and orime, of folly and madness, can cloud the path of the good and the great, the true and the faithful, in the heatitude of a biessed eternity, such scenes as may be witnessed among the trustrees of the na-tion's highest interests must inflict pain and uncon-trollable anguish, even beyond the gloomy dark-ness of the silect grave!

Citizens of Massachusetts ' Your fathers were Citizens of Massachusetts' Your fathers were ever true to freedom; yet one of your most sifed Senators, a giant in the anti-Shavery canse forty years ago, now trembies in the balance, one chair in the great council of the republic is vacant through dissension and party spirit. Shall it longer remain ompty! Will not even Messrs, Thompson, Palerray and Robisson unite to intreat some well-tried citizen to present himself at the histings, by your IVth District, there to be elected by accising time, so that on the day in which "Freedom's Buttle" shall be fourfit on this floor, every Massachusetts man may be found at his post!

The question is not one of Whig and Democratities between Freedom and Slavery; it is the question contended for at Bunker Hill and Bennington—on which your beave pilerim tailers forsock their native land to seek a home in the western wilderness—the question of civil and religious liberty on earth, the firetaste of good will and kindness here after.

I wish the writer of a recent terming editorial in the Independent, whether he is or is not HENSI WARD BERCHER, would exhort you to union. We are threatened with far more severe enactments or slave-catching upon free soil. Will the IVID District come to our help! Will it remember. "Concord," and take it for a watchword at the

oils?

If fate has decreed that this Congress, in the car 1500 is destined to extend the curse of Star ey to virgin soil, let it not be said, in future and apper years, that 70,000 freeborn Yankees, in ne Congressional District, in the midst of christian lipits and cherished schoolhouses, were so wil by the cords of party strife, as to be be Now, it is pretended by degenerate Virginians that to do what Franklix asked and Rasou. Franklix

slon Contingencies.

Scoator Chase's lof Ohioi speech to day, on

snow on the sward and the bouse-tops, yesterday, at soon. It snows while I write.

arsed by Department in year onding June, 1849.

mando Wood, Dispatch Agent, New York, \$289 \$250 M. L. Davis, do do, and \$227 J. K. dd. Consular Flags, \$287, Flag and \$24ff at muchal, \$281 K. G. White and J. W. Livings

Seamen's Postage-Smothering the Doty promise-Canada Customs.

Mr Cantous has said that the North has a majority of 40 in the present House. According to Josne a Lavitur's calculation estimating the increase of population in 1850, by the rule adopted in the Patent Office reports, and adopting the present ratio of representation (20,800) for the next decade, the Free States will have 7c of a majority next Congress. Now, they have 130 members—in 1851 they will have 100, allowing them in that calculation 24 to 25 members on account of their "Property" or Slaves. The Washington Union confidently anticipates a decided majority in the House in favor of what it calls Compromise, that is, of yielding every demand that Slavery has made. Twenty five Representatives from the Free States must be found willing to yield to Slavery before the "compromise" can be carried. Illimots, it tore the "compromise can be carried. Illinois, it is supposed by the Union, will furnish six or seven lows one. Indiana three or four. Ohio one or two. Pennsylvania nine or ten. Maine and New Hampsaire one or two. Who are they! The Union toes not lean at all on Massachnsetts. The House snire one or two. Who are they? The dose of does not lean at all on Massachmeetts. The House of Representatives, of which has reddirined its vote to have the Provisio enacted for all Territories, in the teeth of Mr. Wasstan's somerset. The House of Representatives here have passed the Wilmot yearly for six years, but the Senate always alls it. Are the North ready to kill it now in the House, and thus condemn their predecessors? We doubt the Union's accuracy very much. Compromises with Slavery are a palpable deception. What good is there in settling a question to day what the South would unsettle to morrow by proscribing at the Presidential election every candidate who would boldly oppose the increase of Slavery's area! Why should our merchants be longer compelled to suppress every manly sentiment, least they lose Slaverholding patronage!—Doorn with Slavery in this city! Away with it Extend the ordinance of 1727 over all the Territories of the Union. No fear of a veto.

You will have seen that Mr. H. W. Thompson declines the mission to Austria, for which an outifit was a few ordinance of an outifit have been voted.

Benton and Poote-Senatorial Decorate.

Correspondence of The Tribute.

Washington, Thursday, March 28.

It seems that the account of Foors's speech in he Intelligencer and the Union was garbled. BENTON refused to revise his or even to look at them BESTOS yesterday adverted to the passage in At present be (BENTON) is shielded by his age, his open lies you at of the obligatory force of the laws of bosor, and its constorial privileges."

is Senatorial privileges."

BENTON denied that such words were used in Senate by FOOTE-said they were an after-Senate by FOOTE-said they were an atter-thought, and if said they would have been false. I see that he takes precisely the view I did in my letter of the tich—that the presiding officer should have promptly stopped Foote's brutal abase, that every Senator was bound to have maintained order and the freedom of debate—so doubt this

PRICE TWO CENTS.

rilain, degraded and dishonorable, at any moment my knave or fool whom error may have allowed a

Joseph R. Chandler.

terary and political world, and who was long the

War-Commerce on the Western Lakes-

binurs of victory) or to ask for any different action in regard to the salior, then has already been had in relation to be soldier; but your memoritalizes submit that it is only not that the memory with the salient of the soldiers and services the rang was transported, lashed, and sustained in the enemy's country; without whose presence some of the operations on above would have been impracticable, who largely assisted in many of the actions of the various campaigns, and who gained several victories on land, totally atone-should have at least the same reward as has been granted to those whose fortune it was to serve in a different branch of milliary life. The committee see no good reason why he services of those brare accument abound not these with the reward which has been already accorded to soldiers and marines for like services.

The following resolution submitted by Mr. W. LLERN, was adopted in Senate on Tuesday last.

Readed, That the Secretary of Was be directed, if this nower, in communicate to the Senate on transaction, showing as extent and variou of the commerce on Lakes Omiano. Frie. Huron, Stichigen, and Seperior, exhibiting the amount of minage of American reasons, whether propelled by sind or arram, copyred in this commerce with aggregate cost of anth vessels. The number of manning and working the research, with the number of manning and working the research, with the number of manning and working the research, with the number of passengers transported therein, and the annual value of that branch of trade, also, such information in regard so the ounse, a.c. of the British inpping on these several lakes, as may be in the possession of the department under his charge.

Gen ALFRED REDDINGTON, Loco, has bee lected Mayor of Augusta, Maine, receiving 685 ctes to 582 for Mr. Dzzw. the Whig candidate,

espondent of the Journal of Commerce says expondent of the Journal of Commerce was a Tracts of the Commerce of the Comme

PLEASATLYANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE BLISS.—
We have received the Seventeenth Annual Report of the
Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind. The adairs of the
Institution appear to be in an exceedingly prosperous
condition. The number of pupils remaining on the lat
January, 1856, was it. On the lat January, 1859, it was it.
During the the year, 7 have been received, 9 have left, and
one has died. Of the number sow in the Institution, there
are supported by the Scare of Fennaylvania, 60: New Jerare supported by the State of Pennsylvania, 45; New Jersey, 6, Maryland, 5, Delaware, 1; by relations or friends, 1; by fands of the Institution, 21. The branches of learning comprise the ordinary English branches, Political Economy, Metsorniogy, 46; Lectures have also been delivered weekly in the institution by the Principal, Mr. Charis, and the more advanced pupils have stended the Lectures on Shakapears by Mr. Baka and Prof. H. Rano. Various excursions into neighboring States have from time to these been taken; and every facility is afforded the immises of the Institution both for mental and physical recreation. The office of President having been resigned, at the commencement of the present year, by the late thighly esteemed incumbent, Benj mit W. Richards, Esq. that office is now whiled by Hon. Sautcu. Barca; with Messas E. M. Patterson, M.D.; John K. Kane, Albert G. Waterman, and J. Francis Flaher, as Vice-President.

THE CLIMATE OF CALIFORNIA.—Ex-Gov. Shanmon, in a letter written to a friend in St. Charavulle,
cated San Francisco, Jan. 29, 1820, says.

I regret that my letter that was problehed in the Guzette
influenced any one to country for any college to come
to Except the gold, which is all it has been represented
to Except the gold, which is all it has college to come
to be, the country is worthern and positions will be estiratobe. The time will come when this opinion will be estiratimed by all. I wish, therefore, to express the opinion to
all who may been a desire to come her that they had beeter
estimate a brace: that the channes had only any-sing in the
rootarry, taking into consideration the reconstript, may, fire
containing to being sick, a greatly against them. This being
my opinion, I deare no one in come on here on the strength
of anything I have said. It is a country of gold; when
that is said, all is said.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Majorim Cameron has returned from his tri

Washington, full of hopes of the passage of the Reciprocity Bill through the American though many perhaps fear that the partial freedom must be not a little chagrined at Cameron's boa of his accuse in bringing it about—he being deadly hostility to his late colleague. I confe that I abould have more confidence in the opin

waters. In 1842 the gross revenue from Canals shore was £10.535 in 1843, £23.751 in 1844, £28.347 in 1845, £28.357 in 1846, £29.340 in 1847, £30.131 and in 1848, £46,492. It is said that 1849 was, again, the largest year yet.

The other subject is the addition of sugar to the list of free articles inserted in one of the bills before Congress. I suspect that if the rotention of this article be a mis qua now with you, it will destroy the entire measure. The customs duties on his article last year amounted to something like £80.000—about a seventh part of the entire reve-

their own boat.

I do not remember if I mentioned in my last that
Mr. Wetenhall, the new Commissioner of Public
Works had lost his reason in consequence of his
nainer to secure his return by his late constituency. Every one laments the unfortunate gentle. nan's visitation, and of course no one blames the Government for a mislortine which they could neither foresee nor prevent. The case of the other Commissioner, Mr. Chabot, is very different. He was well known to be a low sot before he was ap-

appears, however, from a calculation published in one of our city papers, that the increase in the importation cannot have exceeded the value of 130,000 more than in the preceding year, and I carn that it is the opinion of competent authorities that the value was really less, as the increase in the smooth collected does not equal the per centage of increase in the Tariff. At best we have used 230,000 worth more goods, and paid £100,000 more to financing. used £30,000 worth more goods, and paid £100,00 more to Government—a tolerably bad bargain.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Whitehers, Citaton Hall, Ill Nasser-tt ager the Park Phonography. T. C. LELAND, Reporter and Francher, 21 More rat. near Broadway and Canal. 15f im-

CF Drs. Shew and Rogers' Water Cure Institu-Water-cure Institutes. Dr. Trait, receives patients at his commodious city establishment, in Laightes it is provided with several bathing-rooms, some of which are kept warm day and night during the cold season. The country establishment at Oyster Hay, L. it will respect April I.

TW Netice.—The PRINKE BARK, Westery, H. Some sither it was robbed, in December last, of shout \$16,000, map pended the issue of its Bills and procured new places, the emissions from which are dated Jan. 1, 1850.

The Bark, having redemed pearly all their old circulation, (with the exception of the stolen money,) will bereather release the old Bills at their counter, all of which are dated previous to Jan. 1, 1850.

The Suffick Bark, Boston, will continue as usual to redeem the new Bills of this Bank. By order of the Directors, Westerly, R. I. March 4, 1850.

MODESTER, Cashier

refined, pure ground Rock Sait, for dairy and fant use, of very superior quality put up in candisers, boxz and rardous eined bags. For sain at the mills, in Furna et Brockiym, and at the other of the Company, 100 Wall. New-York [mill lim"] B. AANSOM, Agest

PAPER MILL FOR NALE-On a nover-fails at stream of water at all seasons of the year, competed of drive a large year engines, within a few miles of 7s aerson, New-Jersey. Terms easy. For further particular inquire of OAUNT & DERRICKSON, m22